Business Notices.

New Principle! No Poison RHODES'S FEVER AND AGUE CORE Or, ANTIBOTE TO MALARIA, For the Prevention and Cure of Ferer and Ague, or Chil Ferer; Damb Ague, and other In ermittent and Ramittast Ferenz; size of Billions For-ers, accompanied by Typhoid Sympoms; Typhoid

Ferer, Yelow Fever, Ship and Jai Pever, General Debility, Night Sweets, and all other forme of disease

MALARIA OF MIASMA. Its innocence is certified to by Dr. J. R. Chilton, and its office. ey and value now fully catabilished.

For sale by drugglets generally and the proprietor,

JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I. PROFESSOR DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.-ASTONISHING TESTIMONY. "CARLISLE, Pa., Oct. 29, 1855.
"Gantlemen: With respect to your Electric Oil, I can

only my there was zever anything like it. Persons are coming for it from all directions, and report the most wonderful cures of Seres, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Neura'gta, Headache, &c., I war heard of before Truly yours. S. K. KEIFER."
The ELECTRIC OIL is a soothing balm for all Aches, Pains,
Irulese, Swellings, Sores, &c. Ladies find it cures Sore Nipples and Caked Brearts. Cripp es are taken off their crutches is seingle night. Ask the thousands who are daily benefited by its use. Sold by every Drugglet in city, town and country; by klyn, and by the general scents. Barnes & Park, No. 364 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.

FASTIDIOUS, FANCIFUL, FUNNY, FAR-PETCHED Fastions are all the rage concerning Fuss; but for rich gav, atylish, sashing, unrivaled, and exceedingly economical articles visit Knox's famous that and fus establishment on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. this stock is large, valley attentive, prices low, and his locality the satisfied access in the city, both for residents and strangers. Visit and patronize

SHAS.-S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co will offer Cost of Importativn, viz:

12,000 yands Pland and Stripe Silks at 4/, worth 6/ per yarl.

12,000 yands Pland and Stripe Silks at 6/, worth 8/ per yard.

18,756 yards extra rich Silks at 8/, worth 1// per yard.

12,000 yands colored Morne arrigue at 4/2, worth 6/3 per yard.

2,500 yards rich black Silks from 6/ to 12/.

8. & M. E. Towle & to Colombian dail, No. 281 Grand at.

FURNISHING GOODS.-Gentlemen's Under Garmetts of every description; Shirts Drawers, Hosiary, &c.; Oloves, Cravats, Beaufort, Nepoleon, Moles Antique and De Jorovilles, Tics, Collars, Shawis, Handkerchiefs, ac., at the S. BOUTHEY, Nos. 37 and 39 William at , near Malden-lane.

SHAWLS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES .-2.000 Saxony Wool Long Shawls only \$5 each, worth \$5; 1.20 square Shawls only \$2.50 each, worth \$5; also J.#0 Broche Shawls, Long and Square, a greatly reduced prices. 8.6 M E. Towls & Co., Columbian Hall, No. 221 Grand-st.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING !- \$25

Notice.—You will find a fashionable and wellmade stock of

WINTER CLOTHING
at our celebrated Chesp House, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st, corner
of Nassan.

DEVLIN & JESUP.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

THIRTERN YEARS In use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.

These Safes, secured by Brannan's Le Bellie Lock, which is proof spaints powder and burglars, for sale by Steanns & Marvin,

No. 146 Wednert, New York.

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ENGLISH BLANKETS (large slz-), #4 25 per pair.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,

No. 379 Broddway,

Corner White-st., N. Y.

HEAVY ESCLUSI SUPERFIXE 6/ por yard.
All other goods at equally low prices.
Perfector & Humphrey,
No 379 Broadway.

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English, French, German, and American FARCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

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STILL TRIUMPHANT!!
The Report of the American Institute Committee on Scales FARBABES & Co., Broadway-For Heavy Pistform Scale-Gold Medal.

FARHANES & Co. - For Platform Souls perfectl, correct, with

FAIRMANS & Co.—Prescription Scale—Diploma. FAIRMANS & Co.—For G. d Cole Detector, and Post-Office

FAIRBANKS & CO.—For G.d Coin Detecter, and Post-Office Balance—Diploma.

The Scales mentioned above were taken from the ordinary stock of the subscribers, and proved at the trial before the Judges of the Institute just what they are warranted to prove on eveny trial and in every-day source—"perfectly coreset."

They are manufactured as he etulors, by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to reader them perfect as regards workmanship and material—every Scale being subjected to the saverast test before it is allowed to go out of the establishme of:

lishme at.
Norry 100 modifications of these Weighlag Machines are now
offered to the business public, among which are:
RAILROAD TRACK and DEFOT SCALES.
HAY and COAL SCALES, with iron lavers.
WARRHOUSE SCALES
STORE SCALES in great variety.
Also, a nest Family SCALE which should be found in every y 100 modifications of these Weighlag Machines are now

WRIGHMASTERS' BRAMS.
BANKERS' and DRUGGISTS' SCALES.
POST-OFFICE BALERCES.
GOLD-GOIS SCALES.
And, in Short, the most extensive and complete assortment of
Weighleg Apparatus to be found in the United States.

FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway, New York

BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, DAMASKS

50,000 GOLD-BORDERED and TRANSPARENT Window Shades at great cargains; Lace and Musin Curtains from smootice; Brocatelies, Satin De Laines, Cornices, Banda, Fras, Brasses, Buff and White Lineas, Sade Trimmings, Upholstery Goods, at prices defying competition. The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing.

W. O. Janks, Nos. 456 and 456 Pearlet.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Revi-orian, Necklaces, Tellet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling Ba-sels, Yans, Perfumery and Soaps; also every waters of Toys, Bolls and Games, at Rockes's Fancy Banar, 449 Braadway. Dr. S. S. Firch, author of "Six Lectures on

Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-day excepted) from 9 until 5 of clock, treats Consumption, Asth-ma, Dismess of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- WIGS AND TOUPERS.

This colorated establishment is No. 233 Breadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hairs Dyn. Bayenstoney Wios and Tourens have improvements over all others, excelling to beauty of arrangement so poculiar to this house. The largest stock of Wios in the world.

BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

Melodeons .- Geo. A. PRINCE & Co., Buffalo and No. 87 Fulton-at., New York, were awarded a Silver Medal for the "Bast Melongos" cambited at the Fair of the Amer-lean Institute.

A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure of

A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure of the Chronic Disease of the Respiratory, Otrealatory, Digestive, Secretory and Absorbent, (inciding the glands and skin,) Nervons at 6 Meter Systems of the the Haman Economy.

The Philosophy of Living, Or, the Way to Enjoy Life and its Con forts, and to secure Lorgevity.

With numerous Engravings Hustrating the various systems of the human organism. By A. S. Harri, M. D.,

The above introductory work on Chronic Diseases and Pulsonary, Consumption, their Prevention and Treatment, is now ready, and will be sent to any address free of charge.

Palente at a distance can consult Dr. Hartu by letter, stating their cases fully. Office hours 9 to 4

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPERS hand probable at the state of elegant patrons are accounted by the state of elegant patrons are accounted by the state of the kind throughout the world. His new style of Whos and Tourents are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at Cristapono's, No. 6 autor House.

To PAPER MAKERS .- We have in store and to TO PAPER MAKERS.—We have in store and to arrive within fifteen days 2,000 belos Foreign and Domestic Rads, all grades, which we offer at Low Parcers to responsible buyers. Papermakers laying in Winter stock will do well to order from as personally or by latter. DORS Parts view & Co., Rag Warehouse 257 Front-st; Paper Warehouse, 150 Nassan et.

DO NOT DELAY, TIME IS MONEY-But if you

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are highly

HERNIA.-Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH A Co. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent REDICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority — Professor Valentine Most, Willard Parker and John M. Carnocham. An extensive just of names of mercantile and other gendeman cared by this Truss may be seen at Mansa & Co. by No. 35 Maidee Jane. New York and by Mansa, Conzura & Co. No. 6 West inbut., Cincinnati, Ohia. Opta Low 7 A. M. aani 3 P. M.

. lew Dork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEERLY TRIBUNG of this week should be handed in by most to-day. The immense edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand

The Tribune for California.

We issue THIS MORNING THE TRIBUNE for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It contains a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the last steamers; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The United States Mail steamship Empire City, for Aspinwall will leave This Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be had at the counter in the publication office This Morning. Price 6 cents.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Asia will leave Boston for Liverpool To Morrow at

The Mail by this steamer will close in this city at 11 o'clock this atternoon.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-Your Tureuse can be left with the following Agents: Paris.-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON .- Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.

Nothing had been heard of the Vanderbilt steamship North Star when we went to press this morning. She is now in her seventeenth day out from Havre, provided she sailed on the 3d inst., which was her regular day.

THE VOIE OF OUR STATE.

We have at length the full vote cast at the late Election for Secretary of State. This County and Kings are not yet officially declared, but the result can be but slightly varied. The aggregates are as follows:

Appeal Judge—(Full Term):
B F. Wood, Rp. 133807 W.W. Campbell, K.N 141957
Samuel L. Selden, Hard, Soft, and Liquor, 149702 Campbell over Wood, 8150 Selden over Camp'll 7745 Partial Term:

J.Mullin, Rep. 135,697 G F. Comstock, K.N. 141094
N. Hill, Soft, 105,430 J. Willard, Hard, 43,730

plurality over the Republican vote is considerably less than Ten Thousand, while the united vote of the Hards and Softs exceeds that of the Americans on first Appeal Judge by 7,745, and on the average by considerably less. We believe no intelligent politician doubts that, with an organization as that of the K. N.'s the Republicans must have beaten them by at least Twenty Thousand.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE DAY. In the late political contest, we had but one object, one desire-that New-York should take such a position as would express most distinctly and emphatically her determination that Kansas must and shall be a Free State. Others may have wished to keep in or turn out the office holders-to elevate this or defeat the other set of candidates-to advance the fortunes of this or that aspirant for the Presidency: we had no such purpose. We are not aware that it would have made any sensible differ ence, pecuniarily, with any friend of ours, whether the Republican ticket should succeed or be defeated in that canvass. But we believed it would make Kansas, who are striving and daring to make her a Free State; and in their betalf we fought our

The Buffalo Courier (Dem.) truly says :

"It is self-evident that had the 'Fusionists' been the sent-events that had the Pusionsis been able to convince the people of the State that the issue they presented was a true one, that the principle of Freecom was at stake, and that they were the proper champions of that principle, they would have succeeded in carrying a majority of the freemen with them."

But the people-that is, a great many of themdid not believe this. We were beaten, moreover, because we had no organization whereby the voters who went to the polls intending to vote the Republican ticket could procure ballots when there. Hundreds went away from the polls of our city without voting, or voted some second choice, simply because Republican ballots were not to be had So it was in many counties beside. Let every voter in our State be waited on to-day with "Re-'publican," "American," "Hard" and "Soft" ballets respectively, and asked to drop that which he prefers into a ballot-box then presented, and the aggregate would show a majority of at leas, twenty thousand for the Republican ticket. Buwe were unable to effect a Republican organization to bring our voters to the polls-we could not even place ballots beside them, so that those who actually went thither intending to vote our ticket could do so - thousands who fully sympathize with us respecting Kansas did not believe the question of Freedom or Slavery for that embryo State was in issue: and so we are beaten And now, if we were indeed mistaken, and the result in New-York does not prove "a heavy blow and great discouragement" to the cause of Freedom for Kansas, we shall be most agreeably disappointed. Meantime, let us consider the developments of the day :

The Satanic Press-which has, very properly, become the organ of the Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings-thus semi-officially presents their programme in its vesterday's issue

"The Knew-Nothings, who at Philadelphia adhered to the twelfth section, it is clearly understood, will promptly take ground against the Republicans; and it is not easy to see what ground they can take except the one occupied by those who are strictly non-

except the one eccupied by those who are strictly non-interventionists.

"We give the bases in extense, upon which the ad-herents of the twelfth sec ion intend to be guided in the organization of the House of Representatives. It is a clear and explicit declaration, and, coming as it does from the great body of the class of Americans who constitute in fact the soul of that party, we see no reason to doubt its adoption by their representatives in Congress, and by the National men of all parties. PLAN FOR ORGANIZING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT

ATIVES—THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

"To call a meeting of all members of the American Order who support the resolutions adopted by the National coursil at Philadelphia. This meeting shall prescribe obedience to these resolutions, as the test of eligibility to any office or appointment within the power of the House of Representatives.

"If a sufficient number of mational American course.

"It a uniclent number of national a mentions cannot be accounted to effect an organization upon the above busis, a conference shall be insided with all members favorable to an organization upon the bossis of mentioning the existing time upon the object of Slovery as a final and o neclusive settlement of that subject.

"I. That this conference shall refuse to support any nominose for a y effice within the appointment of the Bours, who will are

take and subscribe the following declaration of princip's and action:

"I. That he will obey and enforce, when called on so to do, all laws enacted by the Federal and State governments, as paramount to any other authority within their respective and aperoporited paradictions.

mount to say other authority within their respective and appropriate jurisdictions.

2 That he will abide by and maintain the existing is we upon the subject of Sistemy as a first and conclusive extinction of the their origination and assessment of the thereby question.

3 That he will abstain from and discourage the agi arion of the bisvery question.

4. That he will confer so subordinate appointment upon any one who will not make and subscribe the fraging declaration.

7 II. That the organization thruseffected shall be reacted as a particular time for the purpose of preventing legislative anarchy, for carrying on the givennment in accordance with the forms of the enstrution and for the maintanence of the public peace and dignity against rectifical against extinct a fine.

7 III. That every member who unites in this plan of organization shall be free to resume his position that he beautiful to any other position of the province as in dictain he position by and the art of putting the his use of Representatives into be given in other.

into a guarteen ottor.

"IV. That a committee be appointed to report a ticket in conformity with the principles of this plan of organization, presenting the names of suitable numinees for the various offices within the appointment of the Houne of Represents irea.

-Here is "Fusion" on the grandest scale-but a Fusion in behalf of Slavery. It is a deliberate proclamation by the Union-saving Know-Nothines that, with them as with us, the Slavery issue overrides every other, and that they have resorted to the čack lantern only to light them on the path of submission to all the past and invitation of future

encroacements of the National cancer. -New turn to The Albany Register-the recognized State organ of the "American" party-and see how savagely it repulses our proposition that all sections of the Opposition to Pierce and Dougjas should unite in nominating and electing officers

of the House:

"It is all folly to suppose that Americans and 'Re'publicans' can ever ast together. They are too wide
apart on great fundamental principles to admit of a
hope of their coalescing. When the leaders of the Republican movement decided upon building up a great
Northern party, with no breater foundarion than geographical lines, as intelligent men they must have calculated that their success would be but the precursor
of the disscitution of the Unio 2. To array the North
and South against each other, appealing to sectional
jealousies and stimulating sectional hates—leaving
everything to be decided by the power of majorities,
instead of constitutional arbitrament—is to pave the
way for the destruction of this great Confederacy.
Such a result would be inevitable; and it was the madness of fanaticism, or the deliberate invention of a
treiterous ambitton, which suggested the scheme.
With ench men no real American can ever act. No
man who loves the Union, who would not barter its man who loves the Union, who would not barter its safety for the accomplishment of selfish purposes, will follow such leadership. There are thousands and tens follow such leadership. There are thousands and tens of the usands who acted with these false Republicans with whem the American party can fraterwise. Many of them already see the hypocrisy which deceived and the falsehood which betrayed them, and many more will make the same discovery. With these, the American party will obserfully act. To all such, it extends the hand of a cordial and earnest fellowship. But with the 'Republican' leaders it can and will make no compromise. It does not invite their aid, and it defies their power. The corruptionists, who for the sake of spoils would break down the Constitution, destroy all kindly regards between different sections of sake of spois would break down the Constantion, stroy all kindly regards between different sections of the Union—who would, to accomplish a reifish and ratiorous ambition, destroy this confederacy of States, and break the back of this great Republic—must look to themselves. Between the mass the American party there is a warfare which must be fought out to the bit. there is a warfare which must be tought out to the bitter erd. No terms but those of defiance can ever exist between them, and the weakrat must go to the wall. The very name of the American party prohibits all truce. It implies a love for that Union which these Repub ican leaders would destroy; it implies a fraterily of feeling between all the people of all the States, which they would obliterate. These differences are too funcamental to be reconciled; and the American party, therefore, can ard will propose nothing to the 'Republican leaders' but 'war to the knife,' or an unconditional surrender of purposes so fatal to the re-Rejublican leaders' but 'war to the knife,' or an unconditional surrender of purposes so fatal to the repose and so dangerous to the perpotuity of the Union.

"To those who have been reduced into the 'Republican movement,' but who do not sympathize with the designs of those leaders—who would desectionalize

the centre of those leaders—who would restore the in-stinct of nationality to the American heart—who would make the politics and policy of the country purely and only American—who would perpetuate our republican institutions, and vindicate the Protestant faith—the American party holds out an earnest and cordial invita-tion to join its standard. With all such, it proposes come for with them it has no quarted. peace, for with them it has no quarrel. -We have published The Register's leader en. tire and exhort all who desire that the House shall be organized on the side of Freedom for the Territories to weigh carefully its language and mark its pervading spirit. We disdain to repel its calumnies or retort its imputations. There it is, fellew-citizens! you can judge whether its backers want unity of action on the part of the Free States in behalf of Freedom in Kansas. Should this spirit pervade the great body of the Members elected as Know-Nothings, Whitfield will be sustained as Delegate, the Missourians' usurping Legislature upheld, and Kansas ultimately enslaved. If so, the People will mark by whom and through what inuences we are visited with this calamity.

THE MONETARY SER-SAW.

The rise in the rate of interest," says The London Times in a recent article explaining the working of the Bank Charter Act, "causes uni-"versal economy to be practiced, imports are countermanded, exports are stimulated, balances called in, and in a short time the exchanges turn in our favor, and gold flows back upon us;" and thus, as we are assured, is preserved a regularity in the price of money. In this statement however, we find no reference to the effect produced upon the unfortunate people abroad who are made the subjects of this beautiful operation. "Orders," it is said, "are countermanded "-that is, orders are given to buy less cotton that it may be had at a lower price; and less coffee, less sugar, less tobacco, that the prices may be lower, and that it may become necessary to send gold to make up the difference. Again, 'exports are stimulated," by which it is meant that British goods are forced on foreign markets at less than the cost of manufacture, to the ruin of their rivals abroad, who find no sale for their own products, while money is rendered daily more diffi cult of attainment, because of the drain that is established for the supply of the wants of England; and thus it is that we on this side of the Atlantic are kept permanently in the position so well described by the British minister, Mr. Crampton, when he said that "when a Liverpool merchant fails, the whole United States trembles."

Most of our readers have probably in their youth played at see-saw, but we doubt if any of them ever expected to continue at the game during all their lives, and that too without having any power of resistance to the action of the person who stood on the other end of the plank. It is, however, what they all are doing. They are playing at seesaw with John Bull, who raises them high in the air and then drops them to the earth by the simple. and beautiful operation above described. When he chooses that money shall be cheap, it is made so; and then we make roads, clear farms, build houses and issue bonds for which Mr. Bull graciously permits us to have the cloth and the iron required by the men who make the roads and those who desire to use them-but by the time the roads are half made, the houses half built and the farms half cleared, he turns the screw and forthwith down go cotton and sugar, houses and roads, and up goes interest; and now the farms, the roads and the houses pass into the possession of the money lenders by whose help Mr. Bull is enabled to maintain his control over the offairs of the world

The object of British Free trade is that of making the traders of England-s body as selfish as any recorded in the annals of history-sole arbiters of the fortunes of the farmers of the

sell their produce, they must of course content themselves with such prices as the trader is willing to give : and having but one market in which to buy their cloth and iron, they must be content to pay such prices as the seller may see fit to demand. When he desires to encourage them to produce largely, he sells on credit and takes their bonds; but so soon as they are fairly under way he turns the serew, calls in his advances, puts up interest to ne or two per cent per month, and buys their cotton, their stocks, and their houses, at his own prices-having accomplished which, he pats then on the head and encourages them to begin again that he may have another chance of profiting at

The position occupied by this country at the present moment is as mortifying a one as can eadily be conceived. Owners of California, and thence receiving gold at the rate of a million a week, our merchants are paying one and two per cent a month for money, and of our manufacturers many find it quite impossible to obtain it at any rate-and the country is from week to week building up a foreign debt already requiring more than twenty millions a year for the payment of interest, and promising to increase from year to year until its shall require thirty millions. With every step of its increase, our people are more and more losing centrol over their own actions, and more and more becoming mere shuttlecocks to be driven forward and backward, thrown up in the air, or dropped to the ground, as best may suit the purposes of Manchester spinners, Welch ironmasters, or London bankers. Is this not so ! Is there a man among us that can make any calculation as to the value of his property a week, a month, or a year hence ? Is there a man who has labor to sell that feels any confidence in the sta bility of demand for his commodities ? Is there any one among us who does not look with feverish anxiety at the price of consols furnished by each successive steamer, knowing that if they go up he may be able to sell his goods, his stocks, or his houses, whereas, if they go down, he may be com pelled to keep them on his hands or sell them at a sacrifice?

Such a condition of dependence would, under any circumstances, be sufficiently mortifying : but what adds to the mortification is, that the Sham Democracy, who maintain us in this condition of dependence, are always snarling and growling at John Bull, while knowing that they dare not attempt to bite him. At no period has this disposition been more manifest than at the present, yet, thanks to Sham Democratic government. we are at this hour more dependent on England than we ever before have been-and that Lord Palmerston and The Times well know. For nine years Sham Democracy has been busily engaged in closing mills and furnaces, that we might be forced to use ships, and with every increase in the number of ships we have had congratulations on the growth of foreign trade and national power, and yet each successive ship was but a new hostage given to the Mistress of the Seas for our peaceful submission to her decrees. Sham Democracy forced upon us the Mexican war and the purchase of California, upon which latter the older States have expended an amount of capital twenty times greater than will ever be repaid; and now California, which we cannot defend, constitutes another hostage in the hands of Lord Palmerston for the good conduct of those of his friends who now administer our government in the British interests. Sham Democracy forced upon us the recessity for making roads across the Isthmus, and thus to give another host age to John Bull, in whose abuse it so much indulges. Sham Democracy, however, knows its weakness, for it reiterates from year to year the Munroe doctrine : we see it invariably knuckling to John Bull in any case of difference, as is the case of the recent Reciprocity treaty given to him as a sop by means of which to induce him to abatain from maltreating and robbing our fishermen. Next, it will be seen in the message to be sent to Congress a fortnight hence, offering him a reduction in the tariff by way of securing that the gold of California shall run off with still increased rapidity-as a sop to induce him to ab stain from all interference with our trade with a country for the development of which we have supplied all the capital while he receives all the revenue. Bluster and consciousness of weakness always travel hand in hand with each other.

At no period since the formation of the Federal Constitution has the country been so feeble, and at none has its weakness been so perfectly understood abroad as at the present, and this we assert without the slightest fear of contradiction; at none have we had so vast an amount of property on the ocean liable in case of war to capture; at none has it been so entirely in the power of a foreign nation to cripple the operations of the government. because at none has the country been so deeply iqvolved in debt; at none has it been so much in the power of foreigners to interfere with our domesic trade, because the enlargement of territory has brought with it a necessity for passing through distant lands if we would go from State to State; and yet with all these facts staring them in the face, our Sham Democracy snarls at Great Britain and shows its teeth, a point beyond which it dare not go-and this Lord Palmerston knows as well as they. Under such circumstances need we wonder The Times should speak of this country in the eneering and contemptuous tones it has recently used? Certainly not. We have so wed a rich har-

vest of contempt and will be sure to reap the crop. We need a change, and it would readily be made were it not that the country is administered altogether in the interests of the foreign moneylenders, and adversely to the interests of the money borrower-the man who is poor and energetic and needs the aid of capital. The former desires to keep up the game of see-saw, that the latter may sow when money is plenty, leaving him to reap as soon as it is made scarce. The latter desires that the game may cease to be played, in order that after he shall have sown the seed, he may reap the crop. The Sham Democracy and Wall streetand through Wall street the London bankers always work together, the object of all being the same-that of making the rich richer and the poor poorer-and with every step in that direction, the country loses more and more the place it formerly occupied in the estimation of the world. If we would regain it we must have a change that will step the unceasing drain of gold-that will make money cheap, and enable men of business to obtain its use at a reasonable rate of interest. Under a system like the present, all merchants manufacturers, ship-owners, artisans and laborers, are sacrificed at the shrine of Mammon-whose high priest is Rothschild, prince of usurers whose lieutenant now represents the Sham Democracy of this country at the Hague.

Let us have a change, and the Pacific railroad may be built, and then our weakness will be diminworld. Being allowed but one market in which to | isted. Let us have a change, and money will be

come chesp, and then other railroads can readily te built, for then cloth and iron will be obtained in exchange for the labor of our own people, and not in exchange for bonds. Let us have a change, and the great mineral deposits of this State and of Pennsylvania, of Obio and Illinois, of Virginia and Tennessee, of Missouri and of the Lake Superior country, will all be productive, and the gold of California will come to us through the western States, giving life to commerce and enabling every man there to become twice as good a customer to the people of the East as he is now. Let us have that change, and the country will be come strong for resistance to insult or outrage from abroad, while the increased demand for labor will absorb the men who now seek for remedy against distress at home in the fementation of disturbances

Every step in the present direction tends toward weakening the country and toward degrading it in the estimation of foreign nations. As nowadministered, it is a mere tool in the hands of England Let us adopt measures leading to the making of our own iron and our own cloth and to the retention of our own gold, and then every day will tend toward strengthening us at home and increasing our respectability abroad.

ENGLAND.

The British press is spouting fire and flame, menacing neutrals and peaceful allies with eventual vengeance for not aiding England in the present struggle, or at least for not sympathizing with her. The British government and the public are gentle and humble only toward the French despot. However, these matamorean, boxing attitudes do not seem to frighten any one. We strengly suspect that all the storm of high words which for many months has filled the columns of the London press, is raised to shake off the sense of the gloomy reality that the halo of British military power is forever destroyed. We accord to the leaders of public opinion in England sufficient sound indement to believe them to be whelly sobered, and to see distinctly the position held by their country not only through the Crimean campaigne, but the whole Eastern war.

We shall not go over all the complications of this struggle, as they are fresh in the memory of every one. Their result is briefly that, as a military continental power, England belongs to the States of the second order. Straining every nerve in the midst of a warlike national excitement probably equaling that of the Napoleonic epoch, England has not been able since the war began to bring more than fifty thousand men into the field. According to the last accounts, her force in the Crimea now numbers thirty eight thousand men. No one will contest the stubborn bravery of the English soldier-the same at Alma and Inkermann as at Crecy, Agincourt, or Waterloo. But all wars are not decided by a single battle. Napoleon's authority is supreme in such matters, and he said that victory is always won by the most numerous battalions. It is such numerous battalions that En gland is wholly unable to bring out in any conti nental war. To make up for deficiencies, her only means in the eighteenth and nipeteenth centuries has been to resort to alliances, subsidies, or enlistments. To carry out the last, she has been obliged to skim the dregs of her own and of foreign populations. But now foreign enlistment has become difficult, or rather, almost impossible. The last enterprise of that kind has proved a failure here as well as in Europe. All governments prohibit the practice by stringent laws, and England's only resource is to violate them. Now it would be difficult, if not impossible, for her to bring together at once an army of one hundred thousand men for any purpose, except to repel an invasion of her own shores. Whatever their bravery, if all were rivals of the Black Prince himself, small numbers may fight gloriously in a battle, but are insufficient for strategical movements against a superior enemy. Wonders like those seen in the first cam paign of Napoleon in Italy, or that of 1814 in Champagne-wonders of genius and good fortuneseldom occur. There is to-day on the continent of Europe more than one power gland with treble or quadruple her force. Single, handed, she is not only unable to fight any of the first-rate powers of Europe, but even some among the minor powers would be a match for her. She may damage them in various ways, but cannot wage sgainst them a continental war.

In the Spanish campaigns, so disastrous to

the French marshals, all the odds were favorable to their enemies. Wellington's left wing touched the sea, and thus it was impossible either to outflank him or cut off his communications. He was, too, in the midst of an insurgent nation, devoted to him, terrible in their hatred of the French, and adroit beyond measure in guerilla warfare. It is beyond human possibility for England to carry on war single-handed against Russia, France or Austria. To begin with the last named power, Austria is, in a military point of view, almost inaccessible and invulnerable by England. She has only a single port, Trieste, worth attacking. The destruction of any other point of the Adriatic would not much damsge her, as her prosperity does not depend ex clusively on her shipping in those waters. Lombardy is the only region in the Austrian empire accessible to England; but even this cannot be approached without a previous alliance with France, or at least with Piedmont. Hungary cannot be reached by English troops save in as cending the Danube, and thus passing across the dominions of Turkey, Russia and Serbia. Prussia, too, can show her teeth to England, and set her at defiance on the continent. Dantzic, Stettin, Memel, and the Prussian shores of the Baltic in general, with the Prussian shipping, are to be sure, exposed to English havoc, but Prussia's corps of engineers - one of the best in Europe-would soon cover the principal ports and harbors with powerful works of defense. The naval exploits of the English fleets during the present war have sufficiently proved the dislike of the wooden walls to get within the range of strong fortifications or land-batteries. No doubt the shores of Prussia would be visited in their weaker points, as those of Russia have been. The exploits of Kertch might be reproduced-exploits in which English commanders and sailors far distanced Morgan and his buccaneers in the sack and destruction of Panama. But to land and conduct a campaign in the interior is wholly out of the question, Thus the interior of the country is secure from devastation, and Prussian industry and trade, if stopped in her own harbors, will easily find issues by Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, the ports of Mecklenburg, and by water and rail communication with Holland and Pelgium. Prussia, therefore, need not fear England. The vituperations poured out by the English press and parliament have not shaken the popularity of the King of Prussia with his subjects; the last general elections show that

the country at large approves the internal and arternal policy of the government. Under no aspect whatever, then, can England be considered a menacing or dangerous military power by any of her continental rivals. Even at sea.

she is not all-powerful, as she was half a century nco. The extension of her commerce over the world presents many valuerable points. Her maritime possessions, even her conquests in India. would, in a naval war, be so many dead-weighte on her machinery. To defend them, England would be obliged to leave her own shores exposed. All this, however, does not prove the decay of England from her hight, but simply that the other powers have grown, especially in their military resources. England's greatness does not consist in her arsenals and armies, but in her manufactures and world. belting commerce. As such, England is the leading power of the European world. Not by wars and conquests, not even by those made in India, has England accumulated that colorsal and inexhausis ble capital which enables her to maintain coali tions and cause others to fight her wars. In the last century, even, she could no more fight singlehanded than now. But for coalitions, with all her maritime power, she would have been speedily defeated in the contest with the French Revolution and with Napoleon. England's military preponderance was never real. Her occasional partial superiority was

the result of a combination of events not likely to be reproduced. The Eastern war has not dragged her down as a military power, but has simply made plain what already existed. But while this demonstration has imprinted on England a burning mark of inferiority, it is not the worst stigms which the last three years have left upon her name. Not Russia, but England, stands humbled before the world, which has witnessed Louis Bonaparte condescendingly patting her on the back as she bows before him. England receives from the French Monitour a certificate of good behavior. England despondingly but willingly draws the vail over the past glories of Spain and Waterloo to conciliate, not a nation, but an individual adventurer who, by wiles and crimes, has got a nation in his power. England delivers her Queen to be shown off by Louis Bonaparte to all Europe and the Paris gamine, making a peritent pilgrimage to the tomb of her realm's once deadly antagonist. She atones for the past, not before the French people, but to blot out from the memory of the nephew the treeson of the Belleropton and that terrible legacy left by Napoleon's death to the royal house of England. as he himself declared in his Will. All this is not the lowest degradation of England. Royalty. nation, and press have abjured their once paraded liberal principles. Napoleon scornfully extinguishes every spark of liberty, and England has not a word of condemnation. Her silence is an assent to the acts of her ally. Bonaparte continues his saturnalia-imprisons, proscribes, and exiles-and England has not a word of sympaths for the victims. And still this is not the worst. Her government, her journals, menace the proscribed and exiled with a new alien bill-with Australia and the Barbados as fit places to reecho their groans. Such is the position in which England stands to-day - a second-rate power, obeying with servile promptitude the commands of the usurper at the Tuileries.

GETTING IT UPP RETTY STEEP.

The triumphant Democracy of Georgia had a great meeting at Milledgeville a few evenings since -Gev. Howell Cobb in the chair, Alex. H. Stephens chief speaker-and resolved to elect twents delegates to the National Democratic Convention to meet in Cincionati next May for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-

Presidency. In continuation, they Resolved. That our delegates to said convention ought, in our opinion, to be instructed by those who shall appoint them to insist upon the adoption of a platform of principles as the basis of a national organization, prior to the nomination of candidates, and that said platform shall, among other things, include in substance the following propositions: ca the following propositions:

First: The recogni ion and adoption of the princi-

"First: The recogni ion and adoption of the

plea established in the Kansas-Nebraska act.

"Second: That neither the Missouri Compromise, nor any other Anti Slavery restriction shall hereafter be extended over any Tenitory of the United States.

"Third: The prompt and faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and its permanent continuance upon the statute book

Resolved, That no man ought to be held and considered a member of the National Democratic party, who does not recognize, approve and adopt the foregoing proposition; and that the Democratic and Anti-Know Nothing party of this State, through its said delegation, ought not to sfillinte or act in said convention with any delegates who shall disapprove and vota a state the same.

tion with any delegates who shall disapprove and vote against the same.

Resolved, That if said propositions shall not in substance be incorporated in the platform adopted by said convention, the delegation from Georgia ought, in the opinion of this meeting, to withdraw from the convention, and take no further part in the nominations or other proceedings of the same; and that our delegates be instructed so to act.

"Affiliate," do you hear, Messrs. John Van

Buren, Peter Cooper & Co.? Should the Convention venture to do any such "sectional" act as to fellowship and fraternize with you "Softs," then Georgia cuts it off with a shilling, and sets up President-making on her own hook, upon the truly National and Demogratic platform set forth above But there is no fear of any such rupture. The slavebreeders have only to ask enough, for they are certain to get all they ask. If they choose to have Atchison for President with Kane for Vice. and the right of a slaveholder to call the roll of his chattels on Bunker Hill for their platform, let them just say the word and it is done. There isn't going to be anything "sectional" in that Convention.

Com. R. F. STOCKTON has written a new Know. Nothing letter to a celebration at Trenton of Sam's victories, in which he goes the whole hog for Nativism. We judge that the Commodore's prospect for a nomination at Cincinnati next Spring were not deemed particularly brilliant, even by the party most likely to view them through mag nifying glasses. If he will turn out a liberal supply of " live oak," he may stand a chance in Sam's council."

THE DIFFERENCE.-The canvasses in Brooklys this year, after spending some five days in doing what with good economy should have been do e in half of one, celayed their preceedings still longer, to send back the returns from Niath ward to correct a mistake, giving S. D Morris, for county judge, one hundred and ninety-eight votes more than had been returned for him. Last year the inspectors by mere clerical error, returned four hundred and sixtyeight votes as cast for " E. D. Cuiver," which were in fact cast for him by his full name, and the inspect ors appeared at the board with affidavits showing the nistake, and Judge Culver asked that they might cortect it; but the very magnanimous Board of Canvas-ers refused the request, rejected the four hundred and sixty eight votes and declared another man elected. Morris had the indorsement of the liquor interest. Calver hed not.

"STRAIGHT-OUT WHIGS."-It is instructive, after the wreck, to look over the results in Kings county. Kearly every Straight out is a laid out Whig. Ald.